TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	**Highest No. of Detections**	**No. of months in violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source of Bacteria**
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.) 0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	(In the year) 0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**No. of samples collected**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. sites exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	9/04/2014	10	.0025	None	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/04/2014	10	.0720	None	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	11/20/ 2013	88	66-110	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	11/20/ 2013	18.5	11-26	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

***Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	11/20/ 2013	6.4*	N/A	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 and 228 (pCI/L	11/20/ 2014	.84*	N/A	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic (ppb) Before Treatment After Treatment	2014	 32.2* 7.32	 11-59 2.7-49*	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production waste
Chromium (ppb)	2013	ND	ND	50	(100)	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating, erosion from natural deposits

Perchlorate	2014	4*	4-4	6	6	Perchlorate is an inorganic chemical used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries. It usually gets into drinking water as a result of environmental contamination from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose of perchlorate and its salts
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	0.67	0.34-1	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from aluminum and fertilizer factories
Nickel (ppb)	2013	ND	ND	100	12	Erosion of natural deposits Discharge from metal factories
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	2014	40	NA	80	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids ((ppb)	2014	10	NA	60	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (ppm) Treated	2014	0.64	0-1.2	4.0	NA	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Aluminum (ppb)	2013	275	30-260	1000	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes* (a)
Color (Units)	2013	10	10-10	15	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials* (a)
Iron (ppb)	2013	180	100-260	300	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial* (a)
Manganese (ppb)	2013	16	12-20	50	N/A	Leaching from natural deposits* (a)
Odor (Units)	2013	0	0-0	3	N/A	Naturally occurring organic materials* (a)
Turbidity (Units)	2013	1.04	.22-1.8	5	N/A	Soil runoff* (a)
Zinc (ppb)	2013	39	23-55	5000	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes* (a)
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (ppm)	2013	265	250-280	1500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (micromhos) (EC)	2013	500	450-550	2200	N/A	Substances that form ions whe in water; seawater influence* (a)
Chloride (ppm)	2013	55	22-88	600	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence* (a)
Sulfate (ppm)	2013	15.5	0-31	600	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes* (a)

Copper (ppb)	2013	24.1	5.2-43	1000	300	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

* (a) There are no PHGs, MCLGs or mandatory standard health effects language for constituents with secondary drinking water standards because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.

TABLE 6 – DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**Health Effects Language**
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2014	40	40	80	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Haloacetic Acids	2014	10	10	60	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

***Any violation of an MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*